Amendments to the Claims:

Claims 1-30 (Canceled)

31. (Currently amended) A transgenic mouse whose genome comprises a null endogenous chemokine receptor 9A allele~~, wherein said null allele comprises exogenous DNA~~.

32. (Currently amended) The transgenic mouse of claim ~~31~~40, wherein the transgenic mouse exhibits, relative to a wild-type mouse, decreased performance on an accelerating rotarod.

33. (Previously presented) The transgenic mouse of claim 32, wherein the decreased performance is characterized by falling from an accelerating rotarod at lower speeds relative to a wild-type mouse.

34. (Currently amended) A cell ~~obtained~~ isolated from the transgenic mouse of claim 31.

Claims 35-37 (Canceled)

38. (Currently amended) A method of producing the transgenic mouse of claim 31, the method comprising:

a) providing a mouse embryonic stem cell whose genome comprises a null chemokine receptor 9A allele;

b) introducing the mouse embryonic stem cell into a blastocyst;

c) implanting the resulting blastocyst into ~~a~~ the uterus of a pseudopregnant mouse, wherein said pseudopregnant mouse ~~gives birth to~~generates a chimeric mouse; and

d) breeding the chimeric mouse to produce the transgenic mouse.

39. (Canceled)

40. (Previously presented) The transgenic mouse of claim 31, wherein the transgenic mouse is homozygous for said null allele.

41. (Previously presented) The transgenic mouse of claim 31, wherein the transgenic mouse is heterozygous for said null allele.

42. (Currently amended) The transgenic mouse of claim 31, wherein the ~~exogenous DNA~~null allele comprises a gene encoding a selectable marker.

43. (Currently amended) The transgenic mouse of claim 42 wherein said ~~gene~~ null allele further comprises a neomycin resistant gene.

44. (New) A method of identifying an agent capable of modulating activity of the chemokine receptor 9A gene or chemokine receptor 9A gene expression product, the method comprising:

(a) administering a putative agent to the transgenic mouse of claim 31;

(b) administering the agent to a wild-type control mouse; and

(c) comparing a physiological response of the transgenic mouse with that of the control mouse;

wherein a difference in the physiological response between the transgenic mouse and the control mouse is an indication that the agent is capable of modulating activity of the gene or gene expression product.